



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

N O T E.

THE publications of the Academy in octavo form, called "Proceedings," were begun in 1846, by Dr. Asa Gray, then Corresponding Secretary. The original plan was to print with the proceedings of the meetings of the Society abstracts of the papers presented, reserving the more formal finished papers for the quarto publications, called "Memoirs." This practice was continued until 1873, by Professors W. B. Rogers and Joseph Lovering, who succeeded Dr. Gray in the same office, and during these twenty-seven years eight volumes were published. Meantime, on account of the difficulty of procuring abstracts, that feature of the plan fell into disuse; while the greater convenience of the octavo form for most scientific subjects, as well as its greater economy, led to the printing of papers *in extenso* amidst the proceedings of the meetings. For this reason, the undersigned, on assuming the direction of the Academy's publications, in 1873, published the scientific papers separately, under appropriate captions, and made the proceedings of the meetings an appendix to the papers; and during the nineteen years he has held the office of Corresponding Secretary an octavo volume thus made up has been published each year.

The original idea of incorporating with the proceedings of the meetings such brief abstracts of verbal communications as may be furnished by the authors was an excellent one; and although latterly the plan has been seldom followed, it has been by no means abandoned. It should be borne in mind by members that this method of partial publication is still practicable, and may be very useful for preliminary notices during an extended investigation.

JOSIAH P. COOKE,

Editor Vols. IX. to XXVII. inclusive.